Ad 4 Agr

United States Department of Agriculture Production and Marketing Administration Field Service Branch, Northeast Region Washington 25, D. C.

IN ACTION 14 946

AGRICULTURE IN ACTI

Dear Committeemen:

The information included in this letter is to assist you in the administration of Production and Marketing Administration programs and provide understanding of related actions.

a. W. Manchester

Director, Northeast Region

PARITY INDEX RESUMES UPWARD MARCH

The parity price index for farm products advanced sharply between September 15 and October 15, rising 7 points to 207 percent of the 1910-14 average.

As a result, parity prices for farm commodities showed substantial increases. A listing of some major products shows:

	Sept. 15 Parity	Oct. 15 Parity	Oct. 15 (Av. Received
Wheat (bu.) Corn (bu.) Cotton (lb.) Potatoes (bu.) Tobacco (lb.) Hogs (cwt.) Beef cattle (cwt.) Milk (wholesale cwt.)	\$ 1.77 1.28 .248 1.47 .38 14.50 10.80 3.30	\$ 1.83 1.33 .257 1.52 .40 15.00 11.20 3.53	by farmers) \$ 1.88 1.71 .377 1.22 .53 23.00 18.10 4.73
Eggs (doz)	.45	.51	.51

The parity price index measures prices paid by farmers. The index of prices received by farmers jumped 30 points during the month ending October 15 to 273 percent of the 1910-14 average.

SLIGHTLY MORE POTASH ALLOCATED FOR U. S.

Farmers may expect more potash for use next year. Potash for farm fertilizer will approximate 742,000 tons for the year ending June 30, 1947, compared with

about 725,000 tons last year.

Domestic potash totaling 795,880 tons has been allocated for distribution by the Civilian Production Administration for the period from June 1, 1946, through March 31, 1947. The allocations are:

NATIONAL POTATO GOAL
-- 2,669,800 ACRES

A national potato goal of 2,669,800 acres for 1947 has been announced by the Department of Agriculture. This is 116,000 acres or 4 percent below the acreage

planted in 1946.

Increased slightly over the U. S. goal suggested earlier as a result of review by federal and State agricultural agencies, the goal acreage should produce about 375 million bushels under average conditions. Goals for individual farms will be established by County Agricultural Conservation Committees.

Only growers who plant within their acreage goals will be eligible for price support under the Department's 1947 price support program for potatoes.

The 1947 potato goals for States in the Northeast Region follow:

	Late or Other	Early Commercial	State
State	Guide	Guide	Goal
Maine	182.5	-1,000 acres	182.5
New Hampshire	6.6		6.6
Vermont	10.8		10.8
Massachusetts	21.6		21,6
Rhode Island	5.9		5.9
Connecticut	19.0		19.0
New York	109.1	53.1 <u>1</u> /	162.2
New Jersey	8.9	47.3	56.2
Pennsylvania United States	145.2	ron n	145.2
United States	2,302.5	367.3	2,669.8

1/ Long Island, total of Early Commercial and Late.

57 HAZARDS STRUCK INSURED CROPS Fifty-seven different hazards caused losses to farmers protected by Federal all-risk crop insurance in 1945.

In 1945, insured farmers received loss payments when their crops were damaged by 19 different weather conditions, 16 kinds of insects, 11 plant diseases, and eight different weeds. The protection also included losses caused by fire and wild birds and animals. All unavoidable natural hazards are included in the protection under Federal all-risk crop insurance.

Losses on cotton led the list in 1945 with 42 different hazards taking their toll of insured farmers' crops. Crop insurance payments were made to wheat farmers on losses caused by 37 different hazards. Flax farmers collected insurance indemnities on crops lost by 31 different causes. Causes of loss on trial insurance crops numbered 25 on tobacco and 10 on corn.

MORE 1947 GOAIS
ANNOUNCED

Final 1947 national production goals for rye, winter cover crop seeds, sugar beets, sugarcane, and dry peas have been announced by the Department of Agriculture.

The goals call for an increase of 36 percent over 1946 in the acreage of rye harvested for grain; an increase of 15 percent in sugar beet planted acreage; an increase of 9 percent for sugarcane plantings; and reduction of 7 percent in plantings of dry peas.

SUPERPHOSPHATE PLANT AT NO. WEYMOUTH, MASS. BURNS

Superphosphate supplied under the Agricultural Conservation Program to farmers in the Northeast area will be seriously affected by the fire November 1

at the American Agricultural Chemical Company, North Weymouth, Massachusetts.

Although the mixing plant was not damaged the superphosphate plant was a complete loss and it will be necessary for AAC to import the superphosphate for mixing from other sources along the Atlantic Coast, thus affecting the general supply.

NORTHEAST STATE DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEEMEN MEET AT SYRACUSE, OCTOBER 23 - 24 "The 1947 production goals are the primary responsibility of State and county committees," Field Service Branch Director Dave Davidson told Northeast State PMA Directors and State Committeemen at a

conference in Syracuse, October 23 and 24. USDA Councils should review the various commodity situations and make plans for whatever action is considered necessary, Mr. Davidson pointed out.

Regional Director A. W. Manchester said that each State should select for emphasis one or more commodities that really need attention and concerning which some constructive action can be taken. Background information should be assembled and then all USDA agencies do all possible to see that farmers are fully informed of next year's production requirements.

Discussing the total needs for the various ACP practices, Mr. Manchester stated that present information is inadequate. Each State should make an intensive study of its needs. "Probably the best way to proceed would be to select some one practice — a practice which has been little used but is greatly needed — and make a thorough study of the requirements," Mr. Manchester said. Community committeemen should be trained to help with this study, he added.

Considerable time was spent in review of conservation material program policies. The group voted that as a general rule, up to March 1, orders will be placed with suppliers in the order they are received except that States may confer (with Regional office representation) and work out a modification of this general rule to be applicable in a common delivery area. In the event such States agreed to a modification then the modification will supersede the plan of placing the orders with the suppliers on a first-come, first-served basis.

It was also voted that after March 1, orders will be placed on a percentage delivery schedule except for prior arrangements or current agreements between States and suppliers serving a common delivery area. It was agreed that late orders for 1946 materials shall take precedence over earlier orders for 1947.

The group also agreed that the present arrangement for using the Regional office materials unit at Syracuse will be continued under the 1947 program the same as in 1946.

State representatives attending the conference were: Maine, Fred J. Nutter; New Hampshire, J. Ralph Graham, Harl P. Robinson; Vermont, Dana Smith, A.F. Heald; Massachusetts, S. R. Parker, H. F. Tompson; Rhode Island, R. S. Shaw, Oscar Hallene; Connecticut, W. T. Clark, Dwight J. Minor; New York, R. J. Howard, Byram Leonard; New Jersey, J. A. Blakeslee, H. Earl Propst; Pennsylvania, Clyde A. Zehner, and Clarence Kulp.

SENATOR MYERS ADDRESSES COMMITTEEMEN AT PRODUCTION GOALS CONFERENCE, GETTYSBURG

held in Gettysburg October 29.

One hundred and fifty representatives of agricultural conservation committees in Pennsylvania heard an address by U. S. Senator Francis J. Myers at the annual production goals conference Excerpts from the Senator's talk follow:

"Agriculture, the most important single industry in the world, has learned in this country that it can plan its way to a better future, that it can take some of the hit-and-miss out of the business which provides man with his first and primary need — the food to stay alive. There have been voices raised from time to time in almost hysterical attack upon this idea that the farmer does not have to remain a victim of circumstances over which he has absolutely no control whatsoever. In some areas of the United States, where nature is more unpredictable than she is in Pennsylvania, the farmer could break his aching back for almost an entire year cultivating the crops which were to represent his total income, only to have his entire capital wiped out by a freak of the weather. There is such a thing now as crop insurance to alleviate that disaster. It is no more and no less revolutionary than the idea of life insurance or the rain insurance the officials of your county fairs would not think of going without in planning for those annual events.

"Too, in what are sometimes referred to as the 'good old days,' there was the fundamental belief that every year the farmer was required by the peculiar nature of his occupation to risk his entire fortune, little or big, on a gamble — on the gamble that the crops he specialized in would have a good market months after he had planted them. That, as I say, was expected of the farmer; it was his lot in life. Other businessmen — and I consider the farmer a businessman dealing in one of life's most important commodities — had to take no such gambles. If they were manufacturers, they got together with other manufacturers through their trade associations and carefully looked over the future trends and planned accordingly, on an industry-wide basis. They employed high-priced economists and experts to forecast the future on the basis of obscure but important facts. They benefitted from having the Department of Commerce and the Census Bureau make vast studies to help them in their planning work. In case of a slump, they shut down — closed up and saved operating expenses.

"The millions of farmers of America, meanwhile, continued to make their annual gambles, to stake their fortunes on hunches and on advice given them by the Department of Agriculture but with no assurance that other farmers were going to follow the same advice.

"You know the results of hit-or-miss farm planning of the past -- surpluses which wiped out the farmer's profits; oversupply of some crops, under-supply of others. Some crops weren't worth their harvesting. . .

"I am sure you all recognize the value of the price support program of the Administration during the years it has been in effect, and I know that in the next two years this program will figure largely in your plans and in your prosperity. I want to discuss some aspects of that problem (the Steagall Amendment) with you today. I shall try to do it objectively.

"Turing the war years, as you know, the farmer was urged to produce at a rate he had never done before. There was tremendous need for food. Growing it constituted something of a risk -- for if the market dropped suddenly as a

result of one or another factor — perhaps sudden surpluses or the unexpected end of the war — the farmer would be left with tremendous losses. Industry faced a similar problem in gearing to war production; industry faced the possibility of overbuilding and overexpanding to such an extent that after the war it would be stuck with gigantic productive capacity it could not use.

"For industry we provided a certain guarantees, guarantees up to 100 percent. New facilities were permitted to be written off in taxes over a period of five years. Profits were guaranteed during the war and after by the carry-back provisions of the internal revenue laws. Those industries which produced for war cannot possibly lose money during 1946 regardless of what their balance sheets may show.

"The farmer received a somewhat similar guarantee. He was told that should he produce during the war and for two years thereafter the crops found to be necessary to keep us well fed and our allies and friends abroad from starvation, he would be guaranteed a minimum cash price for them — a good price — a price 90 percent or better of parity. That program is in effect now for your basic and Steagall commodities. That program has lifted from the farmer's shoulders — from his aching back, if you will — the spectre of surplus and bankruptcy. It has freed him from worry over markets and income and left him free to do the job for which he was assigned — the production of tremendous quantities of food.

"Continuance of that program is guaranteed for another two years, at least. But, like any guarantee made by Congress, it is a guarantee which can be repudiated by a future Congress. It can only work if the money is provided to make it work, and when it comes to appropriations, no Congress considers itself bound by the actions of a previous Congress. . .

"Farm prices are good now. These generally high prices, coupled with the Federal price support program, assure good incomes for those farmers — and that's the vast majority — who are willing to sweat out their tough assignments and produce more and more food.

"There seem to be a host of signs, however, that the extremely favorable farm prices of the present will not be supported by market conditions of the near future. Some of our export market is sure to be lost. Some — a lot — of our domestic market will shrink if high prices in basic consumer needs take away from the wage earner the ability to buy food at the rate he has been buying it in the past few years. Soaring prices for building materials, for farm equipment, for trucks and automobiles, for washing machines and radios, vacuum cleaners and clothing and other goods will hurt the farmer, too, by shrinking his purchasing power, and the support program will become even more important than it is at present.

"I don't look for any return to 1932 and pray earnestly that we in this country shall never again experience anything like it. There is always the danger of economic irresponsibility, however, bringing back such terrible disasters. . .

"The American farmer has been painted — usually by those who wish it were true — as some sort of a queer fellow who wants to take an annual gamble on market conditions just for the pure adventure of it; who will resist to his last breath any attempt to mitigate jungle economics in farming or anything else. I don't believe that picture is accurate. It is a picture which pleases those individuals who welcome low bankrupty-level farm prices because they permit the payment of low industrial wages. It is a picture, however, which is contradicted by the earnest efforts being made here today by your elected representatives (county committeemen) of the farmers of Pennsylvania to plan your own future for the benefit of all of us."

CONNECTICUT VALLEY TOBACCO GROWERS TO MEET NOVEMBER 19 Massachusetts and Connecticut tobacco growers will attend a meeting on November 19 in New York City for the purpose of discussing the 1947

production goals and related problems for shade-grown and binder types of tobacco. Representatives of cigar manufacturers are being invited to attend the meeting to outline probable leaf requirements and invitations have also been extended to officials of tobacco growers' associations.

FOOD CRISIS POSSIBLE IN 1947 Without imports, countries now receiving UNRRA aid face another food crisis in 1947, according to an UNRRA report to the United Nations.

Although the 1946 harvest will be above that of 1945, food production in UNRRA-assisted countries will still be considerably lower than in prewar years. These countries include Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Austria, and China.

With one or two possible exceptions, UNRRA points out that these countries will not have available sufficient foreign exchange to import needed foodstuffs and at the same time import raw materials and equipment for full industrial employment.

Self-sufficiency of the countries depends on further recovery of production and exports. Exports have been limited by supply shortages and these other factors:

- 1. Currency over-valuation inflation has pushed prices out of line with rate of exchange and commodities are too expensive for foreign buyers.
- 2. Disappearance of the German market -- the trade of Eastern and Southern Europe was unduly concentrated on Germany for several years before the war. This was caused by Germany's geographical position, economic resources, and exploitation of political power. Today, the export outlet has completely disappeared.
- 3. Inadequate monetary arrangements trade in the bankrupt area of Europe is conducted by barter agreements. Countries are unwilling to do business with another "weak currency" country because balances resulting from export surplus cannot be transferred to third countires.
- 4. Impoverishment of markets countries such as Italy, Austria, and Greece normally export luxuries and semi-luxuries to other countries in the area. At present exchange is not available for the import of these articles.
- 5. Political difficulties -- even barter agreements have failed to be concluded between a number of countries, owing to political difficulties.

UNRRA will have delivered about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  billion dollars' worth of supplies on completion of its program in 1947, of which the lion's share has been foodstuffs. Other assistance has included clothing, medical supplies, and supplies needed to rehabilitate the industrial and agricultural machines in these countries and so head them on the path to a balanced economy.

Radio Transcription
A. W. Manchester, Director
Northeast Region, Field Service Branch
Production & Marketing Adm., USDA
November 7, 1946 - 6:15 a.m.
Station WBZ - Boston, Mass.

1946 is crystallizing as the top year for farming of all the years in American history. That is the solid foundation of fact with which we approach the Thanksgiving season.

This is the year in which we have raised more wheat than ever before — a billion, 169 million bushels — just when the bins were empty and a starving world was in despair.

This is the year when we have raised more corn than ever before -- three billion, three hundred and 74 million bushels -- just when feed shortages were forcing feeders to liquidate.

This is the year when the potato crop is bigger than ever before — 471 million bushels, perhaps more. Unprecedented quantities are available to serve as raw materials for manufacturers faced with short supplies and to give additional resources to feeders. Some of the great crop may be wasted, but far more than ever before will be converted to the service of man or beast.

In most other crops it's either a year of new records or at least of fully adequate supplies.

And for all crops combined it is the greatest year ever.

The total production of livestock and livestock products, while not the greatest of all time, is tremendous.

This volume of farm products is moving to the markets with little waste — far less than customarily goes with the effort to realize on the sale of quantities like these. And, in spite of the headlines about the cotton slump, there have been very few price disasters.

The result is that the farm income of the country is far higher than ever before.

Gross farm income for 1946 is estimated at 27 billion dollars — more than two billion better than the best previous year and about double the income in 1929, the best year between the war periods.

The net farm income story is equally good — a billion and a half dollars better than the best year in history and double any year between the wars.

To reinforce the figures are the facts that farmers' total debts have been whittled way down and that farm tenancy has been reduced and farm ownership has gone up — a very heal thy move that reverses a trend of long standing.

Farm people have a lot of concrete, definite things to be thankful for.

(Continued next page)

NATIONAL FARM GOALS
CALL FOR TOP PRODUCTION

National farm production goals, calling for another year of top production, were announced November 8 by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson.

The goals seek a total of 358.5 million acres, of which 297.5 million are for cultivated crops and the balance for hay crops. These totals exceed 1946 actual acreages by about 3 percent; they are about 2 million acres smaller than goals farmers were asked to meet this year.

"The production job farmers face next year is fourfold," the Secretary said in announcing the recommendations to the States. "We must produce to meet the needs of strong domestic demand and to supply some of the foods and other farm products still badly needed in war-devastated areas. Added to these is the job of starting to build up reserves of certain commodities, and the compelling need to work again toward a sounder program of proper land use and soil conservation.

"For some time now, we have been conscious that more attention should be paid to conserving the soil -- the nation's greatest natural resource. From this standpoint, the acreage we are suggesting to States for next year is larger than desirable. We have delayed transition to peacetime production levels for another year because of continuing world need for the things our farmers could produce.

"In recognition of the heavy drain these goals would place on our soil resources, we are asking that State people look at the goals in relation to good land use, and make necessary adjustments in them even though the need justifies a request for a large increase. Flax and wheat growers especially should be cautioned not to break out sod or grass land which is not adapted to continued cultivation and which would create erosion hazards in the future.

"At the same time, in view of the severe world shortages of such commodities as fats and oils and sugar, the more our farmers can increase domestic production, the less our requirements will have to be met with abnormal supplies from other countries and the more other shortage areas will have available."

Greatest expansions called for by 1947 goals are in acreages of cotton, flax, dry beans, soybeans, barley, and grain shorghums. Substantial shifts from certain war-emphasized crops are indicated for some areas, while in others suggested change in crop goals will necessitate a fuller use of the land. For some commodities, the suggested goals are considered the maximums desirable in terms of need. This applied particularly to potatoes, peanuts, and burley tobacco. Supplies of potatoes this year were so large that farmers experienced marketing difficulties and a waste of resources resulted.

The production guides established for vegetables are designed to secure a more balanced use of the truck crop acreage. A beef cattle slaughter of 34.5 million head is suggested, compared with an estimated slaughter of 32 million during 1946. The goal would provide for a consumption of 155 pounds of meat per capita, substantially higher than the 126-pound average for the years 1935-39 and the 140-145 pounds estimated for 1946.

Dairy goals seek some slowing down of the recent heavy rate of culling. Large supplies of feed should permit heavier feeding of dairy cows, which also would help increase milk production above this year's indicated output.

Final goals have already been set for wheat, rye, dry peas, sugar crops, potatoes, and winter cover crop seeds. Suggested goals for hens and pullets, sows to farrow, and spring pigs saved have previously been sent to States for recommendations.

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The recommended goals will be considered this month at meetings of State USDA Councils, which include representatives of federal and State agricultural agencies. Final goals will then be announced, after reports on local conditions and recommendations are received from States.

Suggested national goals for some cross, for livestock and livestock products are listed in the following tables:

Commodity	Acreage (Planted) In	1946 A	937-41 verage (Planted)	% 1947 Goa 1946 Indicated	1937-41
1	housands T	nousands	Thousands	Percent	rerdend
Wheat	71.720	71,896	69,311	100	103
Dry Beans	2,200	1,746	1,977	126	111
Corn	92,250	92,850	91,977	99	100
Oats	44,670	46,879	39,644	95	113
Barley	13,600	11,513	14,291	118	95
Soybeans for beans (harvested		9,477	4,121	119	274
Potatoes -All	2,670	2,786	2,920	96	91
Truck Crops: Fresh (harvested)	1,985	2,130	1,751	93	113
Processing 1/	1,953	2,157	1,999	91	98
Cigar leaf tobacco	107.7	100.		107	110
All tame hay	60,600	59,086	47,194	103	106
	*1947	1946	1937-41	% 1947 Gos	
Livestock	t Goal R	Reported	Average	1946	1937-41
	aggang diga-majag-aggilar milah sa diagani dia sa dimba a dibba a agan milana sabban.			Reported	Average
Cattle and calves on farm (Dec. 31) The	ead 78,500	80,200	69,220	98	113
Beef cows on farm (Dec. 31) "  Milk cows on farm (av.	15,155	15,673	10,532	97	144
for year)	24,300	24,483	23,575	99	103
Milk production on farm Mil.		119,000		101	111
Milk produced per cow Pour Sows to farrow:	nds 4,938	4,860		102	108
Spring Th.hes	ad 9.170	8,087	7,529	113	122
Fall "		11. 4,633		-	-
Pigs saved: Spring . "	58,000	52,324		111	124
Fall "	2/32,000	29,100		110	105
Sheep and lambs on	Sur /		-		
Farms (Dec. 31) "	35,200	35,200	46,123	100	76
Chickens raised Farm production "	670,000	677,166	656,464	99	102
Hens and pullets on	435,000	469,431	376,577	93	116
Tarm (Jan. 1)				94	129
Egg production on farm Mil.d		-	30,723	99	133
Turkeys raised Th.he	au 40,700	*1,010	00,120		

<sup>\*</sup>Suggested except for wheat and potatoes which are final; hens and pullets, sows to farrow and spring pigs saved which have been sent to States for recommendations. 1/Suggested guides. 2/Assumed

MAINE REPORT INDICATES HEAVY PARTICIPATION IN POTATO LOAN PROGRAM Preliminary service fees collected on potato loans in Maine through November 2 amounted to \$135,876.90 which indicates record participation in the loan program this year. Last year's total collection of service

fees in Aroostook County was \$72,531.50, almost half the amount collected for the State so far this year. The November 2 report showed approximately 2300 applications made in Maine for the special loan and about 3000 for the regular loan. About 95 percent of the applications were in Aroostook County.

"AMERICA -- SHE SAVED
MY COUNTRY"

All that wheat from U. S. farms which we exported last year really did a lot of good.

Ed Dodd, Under Secretary of Agriculture, who spent two months in Europe last summer traveling through seventeen different war-torn countries, says the amount of good done for the people in Europe by the what from American farms is almost unmeasurable.

Mr. Dodd says, "We saw American wheat and flour . . . we saw the working people eating bread made from it . . . and we saw great quantities of canned goods distributed with "USA" plainly marked on the labels."

During the principal 15 months of the Famine Emergency Campaign, the United States shipped overseas 530 million bushels of grain and grain products.

Mr. Dodd says that he can best sum up the reaction of the European people he talked to in the words of an elderly man from Greece who said, "America -- she saved my country."

WORLD FOOD

Here's a lookat world food production as seen by the U. S.

PRODUCTION UP

Department of Agriculture. World food statistics are figured from July to July . . . so the Agriculture Department's figures compare prospective food production between last July and next July with the production of the same period a year earlier.

It looks as if total world food production this year will be 7 percent greater than last year. Food crops are being increased but there's very little change in livestock production. The biggest production increases are in war-devastated and drought-stricken areas -- that is in Europe and North Africa.

The Agriculture Department says that world food production this year might be a little higher than in the average pre-war year. But that doesn't mean every person in all parts of the world will have as much food as he had before the war.

In the first place, the population of the world has increased seven percent since before the war. . . and secondly, the food isn't located in the same places now as it was then. Some countries, such as here in the United States, are eating more food than before the war.

The Agriculture Department warns that there's still danger of a serious food shortage in some foreign countries next spring unless food exports are carefully used. World food conditions are better than a year ago but there's still much to be desired in many countries.

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<sup>---</sup>Almost 4 1/4 million square feet of war surplus steel airplane landing mats have been earmarked for use in building emergency corn cribs in seven Corn Belt States.

NEAR RECORD FRUIT CROPS IN PROSPECT Production of deciduous and citrus fruit is setting new records this season, and fruit for domestic consumption will be in ample supply, says the Department of Agriculture.

Prices generally will be well above prewar levels, although prices for fresh fruit may be below last year's because of increased production.

Citrus fruits for 1946-47 are estimated to be about 1/8 larger than the record set last year. Prices for oranges may be somewhat lower when the market becomes well-supplied with the early and midseason crop.

Apple production is larger than in 1945 and as large as the 1935-44 average -over 120 million bushels. Apple prices should average above pre-war for the 1946 marketing season.

Pear production is expected to be nearly 1/5 above average. Shipments of pears from the Pacific Coast States are smaller this year, partly because & large part of the crop is being canned.

Continued high prices are in prospect for the 2,840,500 ton 1946 grape crop because of heavy demand. A smaller tonnage will be converted to raisins than last year.

Other fruit production:

95,000 tons Plums 156,500 tons Prunes Cranberries-815,000 barrels

Dried Fruits-slightly less than 506,000 tons

AERIAL PHOTO LAB BACK ON FARM MAPS

of farms since 1942.

The aerial photographic laboratories of the Field Service Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, have "come back " from war work to resume aerial mapping of farm land. Contracts have been let for the first aerial mapping

The new work will be done in Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania to bring old aerial maps up to date.

The photography is used for planning and administering the Agricultural Conservation Program and to assist participating farmers in planning their operations. More than 2.3 million square miles have been mapped through aerial photographs since the mapping began in 1934.

During the war, the laboratory technicians put the know-how acquired under the Agricultural Conservation programs to work for the Army and Navy. The principal service was the production of mosaic maps from photographs taken by reconnaisance pilots. The closely guarded work constructed mosaics of such important war points as Hiroshima, Nagasaki, the Anzio beachhead, and Tokyo.

Of equal importance was the production of photographic mosaic maps used to train bomber pilots. The training took place in a silo-like structure with the trainees seated above the maps in a seat duplicating the pilot's compartment of a bomber. By controlling the movement of the maps in the "silo" floor, the instructors could simulate flying speeds up to 400 miles per hour. Both day and night navigation could be simulated through regulation of articificial light.

Military officials gave large credit to the laboratories' maps for speedy and effective training of the thousands of pilots needed by the Army and Navy.



Radio Transcription

A. W. Manchester, Director

Northeast Region, Field Service Branch

Production & Marketing Administration, USDA

November 14, 1946 - 6:15 a.m.

Station WBZ - Boston, Mass.

I'd like to quote a few sentences from a letter from a grandmother in Massachusetts -- a woman whom I don't know but evidently one with a keen mind and a wholesome and determined point of view.

Among other things, she says, "My son and daughter were raised on all the milk they needed at five cents a quart with much more cream in it than I get from twenty cents a quart today. They never had the continual upsets that my grandchildren have had. It's wicked to deprive children of the milk they need. . . "

And then again, "Why can't you buy decent apples less than five or ten cents apiece? We used to buy a barrel for a dollar."

And still further, "Healthy children can't be raised by poor people on butter at ninety-five cents a pound or apples at five cents apiece."

My correspondent raises some questions that I think are worth talking about. Of course, some of the prices she mentions so pretty far back -- close to my own boyhood. We didn't like to retail milk at five cents a quart or sell apples at a dollar a barrel even then, although we had to do it from time to time.

I have pointed out to her that farmers' costs, especially the wages they pay, have multiplied several times since those days. I am sure that she and others like her don't want farm prices to go below the levels that are necessary if farmers are to receive fair incomes.

And a sense of justice also requires us to notice that the same increases in general wage scales as have affected farmers' costs have also boosted the costs of retailers and handlers of farm products and that their margins must of necessity be greater.

Nor do most of us regret these wage increases. That the ability of the worker to buy goods must increase about as fast as the output of the average worker expands, is commonly recognized as an essential to economic prosperity and to a fair sharing of that prosperity.

But when these things have been said, there still remains some important unanswered questions.

One is the question of the spread between what the farmer gets for his products and what the consumer pays. This is an old and a long debated question, but it's worth noting that, at last, we are starting to do something about it.

The last Congress passed legislation -- commonly known as the Flannagan-Hope Act -- authorizing a very intensive study of the marketing of farm products. The Bill provides that the State agricultural research agencies and marketing divisions of the State departments of agriculture are to share in the funds made available, in order that they may cooperate with the Federal Government in these studies.

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In other words, the country's getting ready to get the real facts and try to find out where savings in marketing costs can be made and just how to get these savings into operation. Of course, knowing the facts doesn't guarantee that action will be taken, but there isn't much chance of sound action until we do know the facts.

Another very different issue that the letter raises is that of the many people in this country who haven't shared or shared equitably in the rise in incomes in recent years. There are many millions of these people. They include nearly all retired people, people living on fixed incomes, the big part of those in the field of education, white-collar workers in salaried positions, and so on and on. These people are the casualties of every inflationary period. They are suffering and suffering badly, under the higher living costs of today.

To be unable to buy the food or clothing or housing that one needs for health is bad for anybody. But most of us feel that it is worse when children are involved. They may be handicapped for a lifetime, as a result.

There are two possible ways of handling the problem. The best way, of course, is not to have inflation. It looked for a time as if we might fairly well win the fight to achieve that end, but, by now, it takes about \$1.50 to buy what a dollar bought in the prewar years of 1935-39.

The other thing that can be done is, when inflation comes -- or for that matter, whenever worthy people are not, by their own efforts, able to provide for their children the essentials of health -- to provide means so that their children can have what they need -- and that without any stigma of charity.

Quite a lot of progress has been made in that direction through measures like Social Security, the School Lunch Program, and so on. They are promising beginnings. Whether we shall go farther in that direction, only time will tell. But, at least some forward-looking measures to that end have from time to time been introduced in the Congress and have been given some preliminary consideration.

Back of these measures lies the thinking that America can now, perhaps for the first time in its history, produce enough so that all could have all the food that is essential to health and wellbeing, and the further thought that as long as we are geared to produce on that level, we shall not have a fully prosperous agriculture or a fully prosperous country until all the people can buy all they need to be well fed.

(Agriculture in Action - - Issued weekly and distributed in the Northeast to State PMA Committeemen, State Offices of PMA; Farmer Fieldmen; County Offices in Mass., Conn., Penna., N.J., and N.H.; County Committeemen in N.J., Penna., and N.H., and R.I.)

United States Department of Agriculture Production and Marketing Administration Field Service Branch, Northeast Region Washington 25, D. C

November 20, 1946

## AGRICULTURE IN ACTION

Dear Committeemen:

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The information included in this letter is to assist you in the administration of Production and Marketing Administration programs and provide understanding of related actions.

A. W. Manchester

Director, Northeast Region

PRINCIPAL PROTECTION FOR THE FARMER WILL LIE IN EXPANDING MARKETS . . .

Here is, in my thinking, a brief outline of what the basic farm policies of this country need to be:

Farm production in this country has gone up roughly a third during the war. Increased use of fertilizer and lime, new hybrid varieties, better soil conservation, more efficient machinery, new chemicals to control insects and diseases, and in the animal field, better breeding and feeding are bound to push production still further.

For the American consumer, this holds the promise of plenty of economically priced food in the years shead. But to the farmer, it raises the question of whether surpluses will bring dropping prices and farm depression.

The principal protection for the farmer will have to lie in expanding markets, a demand big enough to match the mounting production. By far the most important condition for continuing farm success is continuing high employment and earnings for the mass of people in this country. The history of the last 40 years has shown that the incomes of the industrially employed and of farmers rise and fall in close parallel.

Over 90 percent of American farm production is sold to American consumers. The size of the American farm market depends mainly on the ability of those consumers to buy what they want.

If we should stupidly blunder our way into depression, we shall need other measures to make sure that the American people are able to buy or at least to receive the food that they and their families need.

The small percent of our farm production that we export still exercises a powerful influence on the price that can be received for the whole. The Food and Agriculture Organization is trying to work out a plan by which the foreign market could absorb for the benefit of the always-hungry people in the have-not nations any exportable farm surpluses of this and other countries. The proposal makes sense. It could develop into a powerful agency for the protection of American agriculture as well as one step in the path of peace in a world of neighbors.

(continued on next page)

JAN 29 347

THE RESERVE OF ACROUNTURE

## (Continued from page one)

These should be the basic points in an agricultural program for this country: maintained prosperity, adequate food available to anybody who is willing to do his part, and American surpluses used for humanitarian ends. Since, however, yields of perishable products fluctuate sharply and since there is too real danger that we shall not take the measures necessary to ward off depression and to build constructive international arrangements, we need definite price support measures for American farm products that can be thrown into the picture as insurance whenever these more basic measures fail.

Not only does the American farmer need insured prices, but the American public needs to have the American farmer have those insured prices in order that the farmer may provide the continuous and dependable market that American industry needs.

And, since insured prices will, from time to time, bring overproduction of some of the minor products like potatoes, we need measures to stabilize that production. Without such measures, insured prices will bring excessive costs of price support and waste of land, labor, and material that should be used for producing things that are needed.

We need a flexible agriculture, one that can shift from production that is not much wanted or needed to that which will prove of greater utility. If we successfully meet our internal problem of prosperity and our external problem of sound foreign relations, we need have little fear of total overproduction.

American agricultural production as a whole probably need not be restricted if we have sound national and international policies. The more we produce, the greater our service to mankind. But we shall need balancing within that agriculture. The old method of achieving that balancing was through the suffering and privation of producers, driving them to the wall until they dropped out of the picture or moved, worn out and poverty ridden, to some other line.

The new method is to help them make the shift without the financial disaster that the old methods entail. --- Radio Transcription, A. W. Manchester

November 21, 1946 - Station WBZ - Boston, Mass. 6:15 a.m.

1947 -- ALL-TIME The biggest crop harvest in United States history has become a reality. Total crop production running three points above the previous peak year of 1942 is indicated by the November crop report of the U. S.Department of Agriculture.

Crops reached harvest under almost ideal conditions. The extended growing season during October boosted both yields and quality. Corn prospects increased six million bushels for a new record of 3.381 million bushels.

Sombeans, potatoes, tobacco, apples, pears, grapes, and sugar beets also improved. The only important decline was in cotton production. Total oil crop output is below 1945.

Yields per acre, as a whole, were the second largest on record, being 32 percent above the 1923-32 average and exceeded only in 1942. Weather, improved seed, better production methods, and conservation farming contributed to the gain.

Looking ahead, the crop board reports very good progress for the winter wheat to be harvested in 1947. In the Great Plains especially, prospects have seldom been better.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY REPORTS 5917 APPLICATIONS FOR POTATO LOANS Through November 15, the closing date set in Arosstock County, Maine, for accepting potato loan applications, 5917 had been received. Of this number, 3671 were for regular loans and 2246 for the special loan program

for potatoes in temporary storage.

The November 9 report of loans completed, preliminary services celleges, and for States in the Northeast Region is given below. No reports on the require loan program were received from Verment, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, and none on the special loan program were received from New Hampshire, Verment, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

State Me. N.H. R.I. N.Y. Penna. Total	No. of Loans 240 15 7 72 10 344	REG Cwt. of U.S. No. 1's Orig. Loaned 1,494,605.5 20,185.5 22,319.0 228,063.1 48,021.1 1,813,194.2	UIAR LOAN PROGRA Cwt. of U.S. No.1, B's & 2's Orig. Loaned 108,159.1 2,263.9 1,375.0 22,545.1 4,526.6 138,869.7	Prelim. Service Fees \$120,620.14 467.80 318.32 5,475.98 826.80 122,709.04	Lending Agency Fees \$20,530.36 	Amount Orig. 102000. 31,612,452.48 29,728.20 299,193.66 59,662.21 2,001,486.55
SPECIAL LOAN PROGRAM						
Me. Mass. N.Y. Penna.	172 61 30	584,745.2 107,296.0 54,727.7	27,247.4 12,546.0 7,916.6	31,027.41 2,410.50 2,401.63 104.00	To the day of the state of the	94,965.40 46,913.31
Total	263	546,768.9	47,710.0	35,943.54	6,592.77	418,01:.54

Belgium Shipment. Six hundred forty-five cars of Aroostook County potatoes were sold this month for shipment to Belgium. A large part of the potatoes shipped from Searsport, Maine, were potatoes under loan in temporary storage.

POTATOES AS

Sales involving more than 1000 cars of potatoes for livestock

LIVESTOCK FEED

food have been reported by eight of the Northeast States as

follows for the period ending November 18: Maine, 4,375.75 cwt.;

New Hampshire, 10,855 cwt; Vormont, 50,000 cwt; Massachusetts, 53 425 cwt; Rhode Island, none; Connecticut, 49,355 cwt; New York, 287,059 cwt; New Jersey, 28,812 cwt; and Pennsylvania,1,528.9 cwt; total, 502.289.65 cwt.

The following material is summarized from, "Potatoes as a Feed for Livestock," by F.B. Morrison and K. L. Turk, New York State College, and "Feeding Potatoes to Livestock," by Beeson, Hickman, Fourt, University of Idaho.

Potatoes are a good feed for livestock and in many sections of Europe are grown primarily for feed.

Potatoes are a low-concentrate carbohydrate feed. The chief nutrient is starch, the content of which varies from about 14 percent for early and about 23 percent for late varieties. In addition to the carbohydrate content, the chief feeding value is the content of about 2 percent crude protein.

Average analysis: Water -- 78.9 percent; ash -- 1.0 percent; fiber -- 0.3 percent; nitrogen free extract -- 17.3 percent; calcium -- .01 percent; and phosphorus -- 06 percent; crude protein -- 2.1 percent; ether extract -- 0.1 percent.

## (Continued from page 3)

On the basis of total digestible nutrients, 400-450 lbs. of potatoes are equal to 100 pounds of grain when fed to cattle, sheep and horses; when cooked and fed to hogs about 400 pounds of potatoes equal 100 pounds of grain. For dairy cows and beef cattle, 100 pounds of potatoes are equal to 100 pounds of corn silage. They contain approximately twice as much digestible nutrients as wet beet pulp or beet tops but only 1/3 the nutrients of alfalfa hay. Potatoes are definitely deficient in protein, minerals, and vitamins and therefore should be fed only as a part of a well-balanced ration. Also, they are important in livestock rations since they stimulate digestive action and keep the animals in good condition so they can absorb large quantities of concentrates.

Methods of Feeding -- Potatoes can be fed (1) raw, (2) steamed, (3) raw silage and (4) steamed silage. When fed for milk production, they should be used raw or in silage. When fed for meat production, the starch content can be utilized successfully only when the potatoes have been steamed. The steaming process changes the physical qualities of the starch by breaking down the cell walls and gelatinizing the starch.

Only sound potatoes should be fed. Feeding of decayed, frozen, sprouted or green potatoes should be avoided as the toxic content may be high enough to be injurious. There is some danger of the animals choking on the whole potatoes so it is desirable to cut or chop the potatoes. Feeding should start in small quantities and be gradually increased.

Dairy Cows -- Raw potatoes in amounts up to about 30 pounds per day can be fed to milk cows with larger amounts to dry cows. Experiments indicate that when fed in a properly balanced ration, potatoes do not dry up the cows or affect the flavor or quality of the milk. Potatoes are about as efficient as corn silage for milk production.

Beef Cattle -- Potatoes are used mainly in fattening rations and may be fed up to 30 pounds per head daily, depending upon weight. Scouring will usually occur if excessive amounts are fed. Some experiments have recorded an increase in gain of about 20 percent when raw potatoes were added to the feeding ration. The following daily ration per 1,000 pounds liveweight is satisfactory for fattening beef cattle: Barley -- 8-10 pounds; alfalfa hay -- 15-20 pounds; potatoes -- 15-20 pounds. In wintering beef cattle a satisfactory daily ration is: alfalfa hay -- 15 pounds, potatoes -- 15-20 pounds.

Experiments indicate that when fed in limited quantities, potatoes have a feed value fully equal to corn silage for fattening beef cattle.

Hogs. -- It pays to cook potatoes for hogs in order to increase the digestibility and utilization of the starch content. For fattening, cooked potatoes can be used to replace about 1/2 of the grain in the daily ration and should be fed at the rate of 2-4 pounds per pound of grain. Cooked potatoes are usually worth about 1/4 the price of corn when fed in the above amounts.

Heavy transportation costs for the shipment of potatoes to the leading livestock producing areas militates against the economic use of potatoes for livestock feed. Of course, for home farm consumption or use in the immediate area, it is possible to feed culls and surplus potatoes at low cost.

WHIPPING CREAM ORDER (WFO-149) TERMINATED

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced November 18 that War Food Order 149, which since July 1 has prohibited the sale of heavy cream to consumers, has been terminated effective November 20. This action was directed by the Office of Economic Stabiliza-

tion, which directed issuance of the original order.

WFO-149, which applied only to cream and cream products with a butterfat content in excess of 19 percent, was issued to make butterfat which had been going into whipping cream available for other uses, particularly butter.

WARTIME FOOD CONTROLS TAPER OFF

Sugar, syrups and molasses, and rice are the only food items still under price controls, and sugar is the only food remaining under the wartime subsidy program, the

Department of Agriculture reports.

Set-aside programs are in effect only for rice, canned fish, and walnuts, but the domestic distribution of flour, sugar, and peanuts is still subject to control.

Restrictions under War Food Orders still apply to the use of raisins and Zante currants in beverages and nonfood products, edible molasses in manufactured products, and grain in malt beverages and distilled products.

Milk and egg production on U. S. farms stayed high during October. MILK AND EGG Milk output was the third highest on record for October although OUTPUT HIGH 2 percent below October 1945. Production per cow was at a record high for the month.

Farm flocks laid ? percent more eggs than in October a year ago and 35 percent more than the 10-year average.

For the first 10 months of 1946, milk production was 103.3 billion pounds, compared with 105.5 billion pounds for the same period in 1945. Egg production for the 10 months was 48.1 billion eggs, compared with 48.8 billion a year earlier.

All regulations relative to ceilings on wages and salaries FARM WAGE of agricultural labor were terminated by the President on CONTROLS TERMINATED November 9. These regulations provided that wages and selaries of agricultural labor could not be increased above \$2400 a year, or \$200 a month, or the equivalent weekly, hourly, piece-work rate or comparable basis. without prior approval, unless specific wage ceilings had been established.

The 1946 production of 6 major field seeds -- alfalfa, red HIGH FIELD SEED clover, alsike clover, sweetclover, timothy, and Sudan grass -- is estimated at 302,961,000 pounds of clean seed. This PRODUCTION FORECAST is 13 percent more than was produced in 1945 and 4 percent more than the 1940-44 average. Alfalfa, and red and alsike clover production are above average, while the other three are below average.

Acreage and poundage payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program for alfalfa and red and alsike clover, and higher market prices received by growers, have resulted in a larger seed harvest than first expected.

However, demand for legume seed both in this country and abroad remains high, Importations of seed are needed by European countries to grow feed for livestock and to rehabilitate war-torn farm land. In this country, seed is needed for hay and pastures in areas where seed cannot be grown for harvest.

FARM PROGRAMS NO SUBSTITUTE
FOR CONSUMER DOLLARS -- ANDERSON

The best possible Government farm program cannot be substituted for purchasing power in the hands of the consumers of farm products,

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson told the National Grange Convention at Portland, Oregon, recently.

Emphasizing the need for maintaining high-level employment and high national income, Mr. Anderson declared:

"Food dollars in towns and cities are the keys to good standards of living on the farm just as they are to good nutrition for all our people."

The Secretary called attention to the "revolution" which has taken place in farming since 1940. Farm output has been increased one-third -- twice as much as during all the years between the two world wars.

In the first year of peace, we have started to meet some of the problems created by the "revolution." These efforts include (1) an active part in the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; (2) enactment of a law for expanded agricultural research and marketing research; (3) using our food to fight famine abroad and thereby ease the problems of military control.

U. S. WAY DOWN ON MILK DRINKING LIST You think you are a milk drinker. And you think your children and the neighbors' are well filled with this calcium-Vitamin A fluid. Why, you say, you even

occasionally have a "milk-fed" chicken. But wait a minute. You are due to be slapped down. It seems that as a milk drinker you rate very, very low in the list of milk-drinking nations. Findings released at the 15th Annual Dairy Industries Exposition at Atlantic City, N.J. indicate that you, as the typical citizen of these United States, are No. 13 in the family of nations so far as per capita milk consumption is concerned.

In case this shocks you, you might like to know which countries are ahead of you. Here they are: Sweden is No. 1 on the per capita milk consumption list followed in order by Switzerland, Finland, Iceland, Denmark, Austria, New Zealand, Lire, Norway, Canda, Netherlands, Argentina, and the United States. And Germany is No. 14 on the list. International recommendations made by the newly organized Dairy Industries Society, International, foster the extension of dairy and dairy industrial enterprise. They indicate that the United States can easily absorb a 56 percent increase in production and that China can well step up its milk production by 5,360 percent.

\* \* \*

---Civilian per capita consumption of food fats and oils dropped each year during the war, from 48 pounds in 1941 to 40 in 1945, the lowest in over 20 years.

--- Farm workers totaled 10,809,000 persons on farms November 1, the largest for November since 1942, but only slightly more than a year ago. Among these workers were 8,306,000 farm operators and 2,503,000 hired hands.

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(Agriculture in Action -- Issued weekly and distributed in Northeast to State PMA Committeemen, State Offices of PMA; Farmer Fieldmen, County Offices in Mess., Conn., Penna., N.J., and N.H.; County Committeemen in N.J., Penna., N.H., and R.I.)

United States Department of Agriculture Production and Marketing Administration Field Service Branch, Northeast Region Washington 25, D. C.

agriculture

nistration

Notember 27, 1946

AGRICULTURE IN ACTION

U. MARKETT ALEXA LIVE

Dear Committeemen:

The information included in this letter is to assist you in the administration of Production and Marketing Administration programs and provide understanding of related actions.

A. W. Manchester Director, Northeast Region

MILK PRODUCTION HICH, BUT GOALS ARE HIGHER

Good pastures and liberal feeding of concentrates are resulting in records in milk cutput per cow. With fewer milk cows on hand, however, total milk production

in October was 8.6 billion pounds, compared with 9.1 billion in October 1915, For the first 10 worths of 1946, output totaled 1033 billion pounds, 2.3 billion less than a year earlier.

Form milk production goals, about a billion pounds larger than this year's production have been recommended to States. The large supplies of available feeds should permit heavier feeding of dripy cows, and at the same time permit expansion of the 1947 spring pig crop and increased cattle-feeding. Some slowing down of the recent heavy rate of culling dairy herds is also recommended.

PURCH DE PROBREM FOR FRENC SPINACH AUTHORIZED FRENJ., PENNA., & N.Y.

A purchase program to support the market price of fresh cpinach has been authorized by the U.S. p. A. for hem Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, and Maryland, effective through December 31, 1946.

Listribution will be made to eligible institutions or for the Second Lunch Program.

per budgel, f.o.b. car or truck country shipping point, or f.o.b. truck at farmers' markets. The minimum grade is 85 percent b. S. No. 1 quality containing not more than two percent decay.

Production of fall spinach in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia is estimated at 2,064,000 bushels, which is 8 percent larger than last year and 6 percent above the 10-year average. Preduction in these States constitutes approximately 85 percent of total reported commercial fall production for the fresh market. Production in the Midwest is estimated to be somewhat smaller than last year.

THIS CONVERNMENT SOUTHWARD DEC. 5

Representatives from Northeast State PLM Offices, and all line suppliers will meet at Now York City, December 5 at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel.

Automoting from the Washington Regional Office will be A. W. Marchester, Director; Exercis M.F. Felber, Assistant Chief, Program Operations Section; R. M. Hoch, Head, Materials Unit; and Samuel Omasta, Materials Unit.

Policies affecting the 1947 lime program will be discussed.

DAVIDSON RELEASES
1947 ACP STATE ALLOCATIONS

State

Maine

The Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947, authorizes the formulation of a 1947 program of soil-building practices and soil-cad-water-con-

1946 Allocation

\$ 983,240

serving practices amounting to \$200,000,000, including frames for administration. On the basis of this authorization State allocations of funds for carrying out such practices have been determined, and announced by Dave Davidson, Director, Field Service Branch.

This distribution has been made on the basis of the factors outlined in Section 1(a) of the 1947 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin quoted below:

"Funds available for conservation practices will be distributed among States on the basis of (1) the acreage of woodland, cropland, orchard land, noncrop pastureland, and rangeland; (2) the number of farms. (3) the number of farms with less than 40 acres of cropland; and (4) conservation needs."

The amounts shown below do not include the funds set aside for administrative empenses, the amounts required for size-of-payment adjustments (small payment increase) provided in Section 8(e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, nor the amounts set aside for Insular Region and Naval Stores Programs. State allocations determined on this basis are as follows with the comparison of Northeast State allocations for 1946:

1947 Allocation

998,000

New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Northeast Region		418,000 807,000 748,000 86,000 486,000 5,258,000 973,000 4,773,000 14,607,000	397,160 878,620 744,680 87,960 510,780 5,783,160 1,070,200 4,924,200 15,380,000
State and Region Lindings Lind	1947 Allocation \$ 9,249,000 6,044,000 9,628,000 6,044,000 7,656,000 9,339,000 7,845,000 7,399,000 6,351,000 6,857,000 76,412,000 447,000 1,746,000 4,476,000 2,240,000 6,359,000 29,135,000	State and Region Alabama Arkansas Florida Georgia Louisiana Mississippi Oklahoma South Carolina Texas Southern Region  Arizona California Colorado Idaho Kansas Montana Nevada New Mexico No. Dakota Oregon Utah Washington Wyoming Western Region	1947 Allocation  \$ 5,699,000 5,411,000 2,407,000 6,158,000 3,742,000 6,462,000 7,459,000 19,738,000 19,738,000 1,717,000 6,284,000 2,927,000 2,115,000 8,987,000 2,621,000 6,669,000 2,895,000 1,221,000 3,286,000 1,967,000 46,908,000

FROM CROP HAZARDS

FARMERS NEED PROTECTION "This country's agricultural economy can never become stable as long as food and fiber production must be carried on unprotected from crop hazards." G.F. Geissler,

Manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation told State Commissioners of Agriculture at a meeting in Detroit.

"All of us have seen many individual farmers and whole agricultural communities sink from prosperity to bankruptcy through no fault of their own," he stated. "The need to protect farmers' incomes from this type of loss is so apparent that the greatest possible effort should be made to develop a workable crop insurance program."

Among the serious problems encountered in the development of insurance, Geissler pointed out was the lack of adequate farm data on both yields and loss expectancy, and the adjustment of crop losses (by adjusters who must have had farming experience in the approximate area in which they make adjustments as well as experience in production of the crops on which they are adjusting losses.)

Proper administrative policy has been much discussed, Geissler stated, but experience has indicated that decentralization of administration is the more practical. State crop insurance directors now have the responsibility of approving coverages and rates for farmers within their States. They also accept or reject insurance applications and supervise loss adjustments.

Geissler told the group that the "all-risk" crop insurance policy offered by the Corporation protects the farmer against crop losses from unavoidable hazards. The coverage offered is based on the long-time average yield of the farm. Premium rates are based upon the normal loss expectancy of the county.

More sugar may be available to consumers in 1947 if pro-SUGAR -- A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD duction figures remain the same - if the estimates are not upset by fires, droughts, shortages of containers, storms and diseases, James H. Marshall, Director, Sugar Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, said recently.

Cuba's 1947 sugar production is conservatively estimated at 5 million tons from which 2,100,000 tons would be required to meet U. S. ration requirements at the 1946 level, 740,000 tons for Cuban local requirements and exports, and 1,135,000 tons for European requirements (to meet the 1946 ration level). These total 3,975,000 tons, leaving a balance of 1,025,000 tons, from which any additional U.S. supply would come.

Decontrol and abandonment of rationing would not be in the best interests of industry or consumers, Mr. Marshall said. If sugar is decontrolled, the entire Cuban sugar contract would have to be redetermined. Even moderate price increase with the abandonment of ceilings, would not make more sugar available, he added.

--- Next week in "Agriculture in Action" there will appear some figures on national income, gross farm income, and net farm income, in 1946 as compared with previous years. These will be the first in a series of statistics. Watch for them.

REPORT ON 1946 ACP LIME DELIVERIES The status of orders and deliveries of lime furnished under the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program, is given below through October 31 for States in the Northeast Region.

At the current rate of delivery, and assuming no transportation difficulties, it is expected that, with minor exceptions, all lime orders will be delivered by the end of the program year.

State	Estimated Tonnage	Deliveries	Orders Placed at St.Of.or Syracuse	Deliveries Reported
Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania	85,452 54,763 82,565 73,327 8,993 80,436 748,765 55,195 838,278	78,342 40,999 72,706 63,467 8,993 52,892 639,372 55,195 642,703	100 % 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	92.0 % 75.0 88.0 87.0 92.0 66.0 85.0 89.0
Northeast Region		1,647,777	100	81.3

THEY "KNOW THIER ONIONS" Hard-working delegates, staff members, and guests of the United Nations at Lake Success, New York, eat onions at a healthy rate. Diners at Lake Success are top-flight diplomats, translators, clerical workers, drivers, newspapermen, and just ordinary visitors. The onion appetite of these assorted world citizens adds up to about six bags of onions a day. Each bag holds fifty pounds.

Fortunately America's onion crop is large enough to meet their demand, as well as that of onion-hungry Americans in other pursuits. This year's estimated onion production totals about 51.5 million sacks, more than 40 percent above last year's. With supplies so abundant, homemaker and chef alike can serve onions liberally.

Out at Lake Success, onions find their way every day into the ten gallons of potato salad served at the delegate's buffet luncheon. In the cafeteria, where the staff members and guests are served, preferred cookery for onions includes boiling and creaming. A popular dish is stuffed onions — the vegetable filled with chopped meat or "forcemeat" and baked. This dish comes to UN from the Near East — and even the forcemeat may have onions minced into it.

SOIL FUMIGANTS

Recent research in nematode control was discussed lately by

Dr. G. Steiner, in charge of the Department of Agriculture's

work in this field. He says one of the best ways to combat

plant nematodes is by soil fumigation. In 1940-41 research men found D-D, a

petroleum industry by-product. Other, still newer, soil fumigants are Dowfume G

and Dowfume W10 and Iscobrome 1 and Iscobrome D.

Great progress is being made by both implement and fumigant manufacturers in developing methods and machinery for large-scale soil fumigation. Dr. Steiner disclosed that on Long Island 3,000 acres of potato land have become infested with the golden nematode of potato, which in Northern Europe is the most devastating potato pest. The Long Island infestation is the only one discovered in this country. Tractors equipped with special machine applicators were used and a double dose of D-D applied, i.e.,450 pounds to the acre. It is hoped that the golden nematode can be annihilated before it becomes a widespread economic pest in this country.

Radio Transcription
A. W. Manchester, Director
Northeast Region, Field Service Branch
Production & Marketing Adm., USDA
November 28, 1946 - 6:15 a.m.
Station WBZ - Boston, Mass.

For 20 centuries, at least -- probably for many times 20 -- "Heaven" has symbolized to the faithful a place of peace.

Freedom from turmoil, worry, pressure, has been the supreme end that mankind has desired. Those with their minds fixed on a better world have been much less definite about the positive joys of Heaven than they have about the negative — the rest, tranquility — "to lie down in green pasture," and "beside the still waters," "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

It is one of the paradoxes of the progress of civilization that as we eliminate one cause of worry, we create or magnify a dozen more. By cooperation between mankind, we built the complex productive machinery of today, where each person produces that with which to satisfy very few of his own wants. We are dependent on others for practically everything that we need or use.

We each have more things, many more things. We are in far less danger of hunger or cold.

It is an end greatly to be desired -- something to be thankful for.

But, to secure this protection, we have developed an intricate maze of human relationships and dependencies.

The successful working of these human relationships is now the first problem of all of us. The major problem is no longer the single handed struggle to wring from nature that with which to keep body and soul together.

So, the worries of today are worries about how to keep these intricate relationships working -- how to get along well with one another. They are problems of management and labor; farmers, food trades and consumers; profits, prices and wages; corporations and cooperatives; the struggle for a world of people who will work together.

This Thanksgiving, we have much to be thankful for on the physical side. We are especially blessed in that respect, prone though we are to forget the great abundance in the little shortages.

We can be thankful, too, that not all hope of a United Nations has been lost. So far, it has been preserved as by a miracle, but still it has been kept. We can still have world peace if we can deserve it by being big enough, broad enough, generous but firm and wise enough. It is a great opportunity and a grave responsibility.

Still, if we have faith that our acts will prove our own worthiness, we can be thankful that the opportunity to build world peace is ours.

(continued next page)

About our internal relationships — one group with another — within the country of ours, we can hardly be as thankful this year.

We are too much ruled by blind and narrow gang loyalties — my crowd, whether it be party, sect, business, class — real or imagined — my crowd, against the other crowd. We rush to fight it out, force — physical, moral, legal, or economic — against force.

We are too little swayed by a sense of justice, compelling us to see the other side as well as our own — or by human sympathy — understanding the other fellow as just about like us and with problems just about like ours.

The ways of peace are the ways of justice. There is no abiding peace founded on injustice, however strongly enforced. The road to peace lies in the extension of the machinery to administer justice — constructive, understanding forward—looking justice — to these complex human relationships, both between groups within this country and between nations.

If we must line up behind something, let's line up behind justice -- openeyed, not blind justice -- and behind the instruments of justice. There is no other way to have less to worry about, to make our earthly realities a little more like our ideals of Heaven.

We in agriculture are as profoundly concerned with these problems of peace as anybody else. We can no longer isolate ourselves from the disastrous effects of unfair and violently fluctuating prices — wages that are too low or too high, profits that are too little or so high as to threaten to paralyze purchasing power. And, standing as we in agriculture do, just a little to one side of the hurly burly, perhaps we have a special obligation to keep our heads and to try to understand and be fair, rather than partisan.

The farm people are out in the clear air, away from the smoke of the factory and the dust and uproar of the market place. They have a chance to balance the decisions toward jstice and toward the development of the instruments of justice.

If they do that, there can be real ground for thankfulness this Thanksgiving and every Thanksgiving. For we shall be moving along the road toward better relationships one with another in our tangled and intricate human affairs. We shall be making less and less real the fears, the worries and the insecurities of all of us.

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